

In The Claims

Please amend claims 1, 3, 4, 11 and 26 as follows and cancel 2 and 30 – 40.

40

1(amended). A polymerizable dental composition, comprising:

(a) at least one degradable macromonomer having one or more terminal acrylate or methacrylate groups, wherein the degradable macromonomer having terminal acrylate or methacrylate groups is the reaction product of lactide, glycolide, caprolactone, or a mixture thereof in the presence of a compound having at least one active hydrogen and at least one  
45 acrylate or methacrylate functionality;

(b) a curing composition;

(c) a filler composition comprising bioactive particles of bioactive glass, bioactive glass-ceramics, bioactive calcium phosphates, bioactive calcium apatites, or mixtures thereof;  
50 and

(d) optionally one or more co-polymerizable acrylate or methacrylate monomers.

2 (cancelled).

55 3 (amended). The composition of claim 21, wherein the active hydrogen is a hydroxyl hydrogen.

4 (amended). The composition of claim 21, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates wherein the alkyl group has from 1 to 12 carbons, and mixtures comprising at least one of the foregoing.

5 5 (original). The composition of claim 4, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, diethylene

glycol monomethacrylate, diethylene glycol monoacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, tetraethyleneglycol monomethacrylate, tetraethyleneglycol monoacrylate, pentaethyleneglycol methacrylate, hydroxypolyethyl methacrylate,  
10 pentaethyleneglycol monoacrylate, dipropylene glycol monomethacrylate, dipropylene glycol monoacrylate, phenoxyhydroxyphenyl methacrylate, and mixtures comprising at least one of the foregoing.

6 (original). The composition of claim 5, wherein the compound is 2-hydroxyethyl  
15 methacrylate.

7 (original). The composition of claim 1, wherein the degradable macromonomer having terminal acrylate or methacrylate groups is 2-(caprolactone)ethyl methacrylate.

8 (original). The composition of claim 1, wherein the co-polymerizable acrylate or  
5 methacrylate monomer is present in amounts in a range from about 0 % to 95% by weight of the total composition.

9 (original). The composition of claim 8, wherein the co-polymerizable acrylate or methacrylate monomer is a diluent monomer present in an amount effective to provide  
10 delivery to a restoration site using an applicator.

10 (original). The composition of claim 9, wherein the diluent monomer is selected from the group consisting of liquid dimethacrylate, trimethacrylate, glycerol dimethacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, tri(ethylene glycol) dimethacrylate, tetra(methylene glycol) dimethacrylate, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, 1,6-  
5 hexanediol dimethacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and 1,3-butanediol dimethacrylate.

11 (amended). The composition of claim 9, wherein the diluent monomer is used in combination with other monomers or resins selected from the group consisting of viscous methacrylate-based monomers, non-hydroxylated resins, or alkylated hydroxyl-containing resins.

12 (original). The composition of claim 11, wherein the other monomers consist of 2,2'-bis [4-(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloxypropoxy)phenyl] propane, urethane dimethacrylate, or ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate.

5           13 (original). The composition of claim 1, wherein the curing composition is selected from the group consisting of light-activated polymerization initiators, heat-cure initiators, a self-curing two-part system, and combinations thereof.

14 (original). The composition of claim 13, wherein the light-activated polymerization initiators are selected from the group consisting of benzil, benzoin, benzoin methyl ether, DL-camphorquinone, and benzil diketones.

5           15 (original). The composition of claim 13, wherein the light-activated polymerization initiators are used in combination with cure accelerators.

16 (original). The composition of claim 15, wherein the cure accelerators are tertiary amines.

17 (original). The composition of claim 13, wherein the heat-cure initiators are free radical initiators.

18 (original). The composition of claim 13, wherein the heat-cure initiators are  
5 selected from the group consisting of benzoyl peroxide, lauroyl peroxide, dicumyl peroxide,  
and 1,1'-azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile).

19 (original). The composition of claim 13, wherein the heat-cure initiators are  
activated by the heat of reaction generated by the light-activated polymerization process.

20 (original). The composition of claim 19, pre-mixed as a single-component  
mixture and optionally supplied in syringes, compules, or cartridges.

21 (original). The composition of claim 1, wherein the curing composition is a self-  
curing two-part system mixed prior to use comprising an initiator in one part and an  
accelerator in a second part whereby the two parts contain equal or various amounts of the  
5 degradable macromonomer and co-polymerizable acrylate or methacrylate monomer.

22 (original). The composition of claim 1, wherein the filler composition further  
comprises non-bioactive particles comprising inorganic calcium compounds, calcium  
hydroxide, calcium oxide, poly(lactide), poly(glycolide), poly(lactide-co-glycolide),  
poly(methacrylate), silica, fumed silica, silicate glass, glass fibers, quartz, barium silicate,  
5 strontium silicate, barium borosilicate, strontium borosilicate, borosilicate, lithium silicate,  
amorphous silica, ammoniated or deammoniated calcium phosphate and alumina, zirconia,  
tin oxide, titania and combinations thereof.

23 (original). The composition of claim 1, wherein the filler composition further  
10 comprises a material is selected from the group consisting of radiopaque material and high  
refractive index material.

24 (original). The composition of claim 23, wherein the radiopaque material is selected from the group consisting of barium sulfate and bismuth subcarbonate.

25 (original). The composition of claim 23, wherein the high refractive index material is selected from the group consisting of high refractive index silica glass fillers, bioceramics, apatites, hydroxyapatites, and modified hydroxyapatite compositions.

26 (amended). A polymerizable dental composition, comprising:

(a) at least one degradable macromonomer having one or more terminal acrylate or methacrylate groups, wherein the degradable macromonomer having terminal acrylate or methacrylate groups is the reaction product of lactide, glycolide, caprolactone, or a mixture thereof in the presence of a compound having at least one active hydrogen and at least one acrylate or methacrylate functionality;

(b) a curing composition;

(c) a filler composition comprising bioactive particles of bioactive glass, bioactive glass-ceramics, bioactive calcium phosphates, bioactive calcium apatites, or mixtures thereof;

(d) optionally one or more co-polymerizable acrylate or methacrylate monomers;  
and

(e) ~~The composition of claim 1,~~ optionally one or more ~~containing~~ additives such as dyes, ultraviolet stabilizers, fluorescent whitening agents, anti-oxidants, and medicaments.

27 (original). The composition of claim 1 wherein the bioactive glass comprises by weight percent about 40 to about 90 % SiO<sub>2</sub>, about 4 to about 45 % CaO, 0 to about 10 % Na<sub>2</sub>O, about 2 to about 16 % P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 0 to about 25 % CaF<sub>2</sub>, 0 to about 4 % B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 0 to about 8 % K<sub>2</sub>O and 0 to about 5 % MgO.

28 (original). The composition of claim 1 wherein the bioactive glass comprises about 45 weight %  $\text{SiO}_2$ , about 24.5 weight %  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , about 24.5 weight %  $\text{CaO}$  and about 6 weight %  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ .

29 (original). A dental or medical restoration formed from the composition of claim 1.

Claims 30 – 40 (cancelled)